

SPORTS



The Moscow Olympic facilities have kept their Olympic pace, playing host daily to Moscow sports enthusiasts of all ages. These photos were taken at a practice session of young sportsmen and members of a health-building group at the Olympic sports complex. The number of children and young people attending sports groups in Moscow has gone up by 20,000 because of the availability of the Moscow Olympic stadiums alone.

Photos by Igor Uikin and TASS



Universiad-81 around the corner

On July 19, the 11th World Student Universiad gets under way in Bucharest, capital of Romania. Over 5,000 entrants from nearly a hundred countries will attend. The Soviet competitors from the student sports society Burevestnik will be among the favourites.

The most celebrated of them are Alexander Portnov, Olympic springboard champion, from Minsk; Vladimir Aleinik, also from Minsk, and Liana Tsoladze, from Tbilisi, silver and bronze highboard Olympic medalists respectively; Vladimir Smirnov, from Kiev, Olympic and world foil fencer; and world foil fencer Alexander Romanov, from

Minsk; as well as Maria Filatova from Leningrad-Kuznetsk, twice Olympic gymnastics winner. In 1978, she emerged on top at the Moscow student games and is resolved to defend her title.

The Soviet team is accommodated in a student village located in a green zone four kilometres from the city centre.

At nearly 300 competitors, ours is one of the most representative teams at the games. It is made up of college students from all 15 Union republics, who will compete in all ten sports.

The USSR has made impressive showings at all eight such games to date. At the last games in Mexico in 1979, the Soviet Union captured 34 gold, 29 silver and 12 bronze medals.

Genrikh KHACHIKOVANYAN



FIDE vice-president: delay causes big problems

I regret the uncertainty caused by the FIDE president's postponement of the opening of the world chess match. Any discussion of this matter confronts us and the Merano match organizers with big problems. Austria is ready to act as a media-

tor, Professor Kurt Yungwirth, FIDE vice-president and president of the Austrian Chess Union, told TASS.

He further said that Anatoly Karpov was held in high respect in his country.

SOVIET LINE-UP FOR CANADA CUP

Soviet coaches Viktor Tikhonov and Vladimir Yuzhinov have named 33 candidates to the national squad, among them 23 field players and three goalies, for the Canada Cup tournament scheduled for September 1-13 this year.

The team includes goalies: Tretiyak and Tyshnykh (Central Army Club); Myshkin (Moscow Dynamo); defencemen: Vasiliev, Bilyaletdinov and Pervukhin (Moscow Dynamo); Kasatonov, Fetisov, Zubov, Starikov, I. Gimaev, Zubov and Starikov (Central Army Club); Gornushin (Sokol) and Tyurikov (Spartak); attackers: Drozdetsky, Zhukov, Khomutov, Krutov, Larionov and S. Makarov (Central Army Club); Shalimov, Shepelev, Kapustin and Kozhevnikov (Spartak); Mal'tsev, V. Golikov, A. Smeyonov, Anipov and Svetlov (Moscow Dynamo); Balderis (Riga Dynamo); Varnakov and Skvortsov (Torpedo).

Printing for the tournament,

the Soviet line-up will go abroad to take on Sweden on August 12 and 14, and on Finland on August 17 and 18. The Central Army Club players, aspiring for places on the national team, will also play in early August in the finals of the European Champions Cup in Italy against the best Czechoslovak, Swedish and Finnish clubs.

Among the national line-up candidates there are many budding players like Tyshnykh, Zubov, Gornushin, Khomutov, Larionov, Kozhevnikov, Anipov, Svetlov, A. Smeyonov, Selnov and Tyurikov are both 18 and eligible to play at the junior world championship.

We'll face a most stiff competition in the Canada Cup, says Tikhonov, as Canada, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, US and Finland have recruited all the top players, both amateurs and pros.

We'll try to maintain our world champions status, he added.

10th MEDAL FOR KOPYLOV

Sergei Kopylov, 21, a student from Tula, Moscow Olympics bronze medalist, has won the national track cycling championship, his 10th title in such tournaments overall. Interestingly enough, he won the 1,000 m heat standing start, which is not his favourite distance, in 1 min 07.091 sec, a new track record. Competing at the Young Pioneers stadium in Moscow were all world's top sprinters. The stadium has an open-air concrete track not unlike the "heavy" one for the world championships in Czechoslovakia now a month and a half away, and its choice was thus not accidental.

"The bronze Olympic medal spurred me on as I realized I could do more," said Kopylov after he won the national title. "It is only past one or two years that I took to the heats—I believe that time trials help a sprinter improve his speed." Such versatility is a real bonus for Kopylov. Only recently he provided a lot of competition for pro sprinters in Italy and went on to win the Grand Prix

of Paris in France. Significantly, competing in Delme, Italy, he downed Olympic champion Lutz Hentsch, of the GDR, in one of the heats dashing the final 200 m in a fantastic 10.9 sec.

Outwardly Kopylov and his coach Sergei Maximov very much resemble each other, and they've got similar characters, too, which apparently has helped make a success of this creative alliance. "You've got to have talent to win in sprint," says Maximov, "and Kopylov has that, too—but he is also exceptionally industrious and goes about his training sessions with ease and humor. I've known him since he was six, when he accompanied his elder brother, Viktor, prize winner at world championships and winner of many other tournaments, in all his competitions. So he was raised in the cycling midst. It will come as no surprise for me if his one-year-old son soon shows up in our sports line."

"I expect the most competition this season from GDR cyclists," says Kopylov, "but there are now up-and-coming ones in



the USA and France. That is why, the Bruno championship will be extremely hard-fought. I dream of competing with the world's top-notch sprinters at, say, a world championship, at Moscow's Kiyevskaya Olympic track, the world's fastest."

Alexander BUTSEVIN
Photo by Yuri Tutov

SYNCHRONOUS SWIMMING MAKING CONFIDENT HEADWAY

The recent synchronous swimming contest at Moscow's Olympic sports complex swimming pool attested to the growing skills of the participants. All three events on the programme were dominated by entrants from Moscow, a city where this sport has been cultivated since 1963. Last year it was included in the Olympic

programme.

Tatyana Halser, from Burevestnik sport club, emerged on top with 171.18 points, ahead of teammate Irina Polyakina. They later joined hands to perform a complex and original composition and won the pairs.

Joined by Vassa Gerashimova, Tatyana Gureyeva, Natalya Moshchuk and Larisa Popravki-

na, they then proceeded to win the group title.

The awards were presented by Olympic winner Galina Prokumenskiyeva, Vice-Chairman of the All-Union Synchronous Swimming Commission.

The September European championship, in Yugoslavia, will be the first serious trial for the Soviet national team.



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LEONID BREZHNEV MEETS BABRAK KARMAL

During a meeting held in the Crimea, Leonid Brezhnev and Babrak Karmal reviewed the international implications of the situation around Afghanistan, stressing that it is still impossible to implement a political settlement in Afghanistan due to interference by a number of imperialist countries, by the forces of hegemonism and their allies. They stressed, nevertheless, that such a settlement is conceivable, and that the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan could serve as a good basis for such a settlement.

The two statesmen said they were gratified that friendship, cooperation and international solidarity between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan continues to grow to the benefit of both nations. In the interests of a more durable peace in the region and of greater international security as a whole.

9th PUWP EMERGENCY CONGRESS ENDS ITS WORK

Warsaw, Leonid Brezhnev has sent a telegram of congratulations to Stanislaw Kania, who was re-elected First Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee. "I am confident," the telegram says, "that the fraternal friendship which binds the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Polish United Workers' Party will further grow in strength on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism."

At a Plenary Meeting of the PUWP Central Committee, a Politbureau, composed of 15 members (plus two alternate members) and a secretariat, of seven people, were elected.



Keldzi Olo, executive secretary of the Tokyo branch of the Japanese Film Association for Children and Parents, and Soviet actress Larisa Udovichenko. Festival guests meet newly-weds in Leningrad.



The cast of the Soviet competition film "Toburan-43".

FACTS and EVENTS

Spanish parliament member R. Tamames has sharply criticized the government's intention that Spain should join NATO. Tamames declared that Spain should follow its traditional policy of neutrality and keep clear of such an alliance.

Router reports that China has allowed the US radio stations CBS, ABC, NBC and the Voice of America to open bureaux in China.

Over a million people in the PRC have signed the Krefeld appeal urging the government in Bonn to withdraw its agreement on the stationing in West Germany of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

ISRAEL BOOSTS ITS AGGRESSION AGAINST LEBANON

New York. At the Security Council, pointing to the consideration of the Lebanese government's complaint about the sharp escalation of Israeli aggression, which has caused the death of many Lebanese, the Soviet Union has demanded that Israel's aggression be stopped.

Moscow Film Festival draws to a close



Film makers from 69 countries brought a wide variety of films for the 12th Moscow International Film Festival.

There was a very fruitful exchange of views on various cinema problems at the international symposium, "The Role of the Cinema in Promoting Humanism, Peace and Friendship Among Peoples".

'MOSCOW NEWS' PRIZE WINNER IN MOSCOW



Madhusudan Chatterjee, an employee at the Calcutta Local Head Office of the State Bank of India, one of the four winners of the "Moscow News" competition, "What Do You Know About the Soviet Union?", is now in this country on a visit.

Randhir Kapoor, producer, actor, director (India):

I like the friendly democratic atmosphere at the Moscow Film Festival. The Festival, whose flag I had the honour of hoisting is very representative. The majority of films presented are of a high artistic standard and deal with urgent problems of the present time. These are aims pursued by the Indian cinema and, therefore, my stay in Moscow will serve me in good stead.

Oguri Kohel, director of the competition full-length feature film 'Muddy River' (Japan):

Going over the past days of the festival in my mind, I am convinced yet once again that my first encounter with Moscow has been a lucky one. This city has received me as a welcome guest. My first film has been shown within the competition programme. I'm delighted to find thoughtful and serious audiences in Moscow. They don't just want entertainment from a film, but food for thought and new discoveries—these are things we all need badly, without which an artist cannot take his full part from life or work in a creative fashion. It is my deepest conviction that the cinema is the best means of communication between people, contributing to their mutual understanding and to the solution of many burning problems of a global nature. It is in this very way that the Moscow Festival views the cinema—only those artists who are devoted to humane and socially active art, who try to comprehend the life and who are capable of preserving the cinema's great significance by speaking with a single language, send their works to the Moscow Festival.

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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers to brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

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Tel Aviv continues to annex occupied Arab territories. The photo shows Israeli self-propelled howitzers in the Golan Heights.

Photo Camera Press TASS

Special 16

Irresponsible omission by the West

Bonn. In an interview with the "Parlamentarisch-Politischer Pressedienst" (PPP), Wilfried Borm, the noted West German political figure and member of the Board of the Free Democratic Party, has emphasized the extreme importance of Willy Brandt's recent visit to Moscow and his talks with Soviet leaders.

The results of this visit which are well known today and the response to them testify to the following, he said. First, the USSR is deeply interested in the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe since its security is equally endangered. Second, the USSR is willing to simplify the beginning of the talks by implementing unilateral preliminary measures, if the West is willing, in return, to show goodwill. Third, the West, unfortunately following the line dictated by the USA,

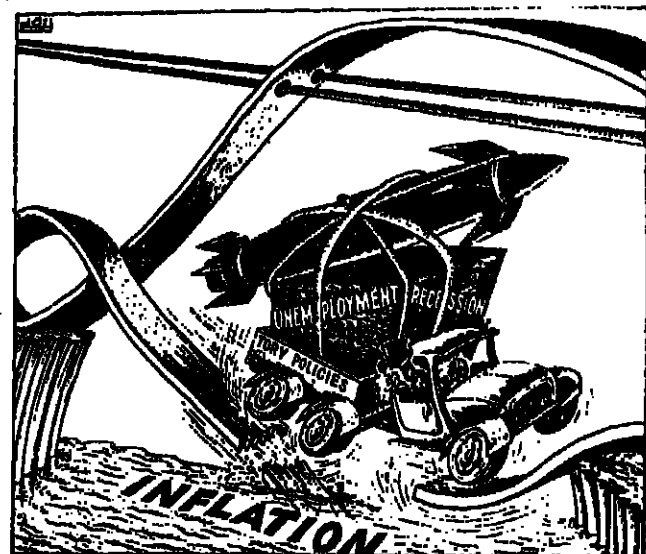
does not show any desire to study these proposals without prejudice or to respond to them with positive proposals of their own. Fourth, the position adopted by the West is so fossilized and prejudiced that it is unable to consider and to take into account the other side's just concern with its security, which is detrimental to the West itself. I believe that the fact that the West has not made a thorough study of the resumed and modified proposals put forward by the Soviet Union is an irresponsible omission. W. Borm continued. Positive negotiations in this field could have already been started if the West had adopted the Soviet proposals. It is a great pity that any proposal to start negotiations coming from the East meets with our constant and irresponsible rejection as being a propagandistic trick, he stressed.

Weinberger's strategic instructions

Washington. C. Weinberger, the US Secretary of Defense, has published "strategic instructions" for the next five fiscal years. These instructions foresee an increase in the number of servicemen, special benefits for the military-industrial complex and the boosting of research programs, including the development of weapons for space war. If the Vietnam war consumed eight per cent of the American GNP and the Korean war 15 per cent, writes "Washington Post" in this connection, then Weinberger proceeds from the assumption that in the case of a new war the war industry should have its own budget amounting to one half of the GNP, or to 1,300,000 million dollars a year, since the current GNP stands at 2,940,000 million dollars.

Seventh meet of 'big seven'

Ottawa. Reuter-TASS. Government leaders from the seven major capitalist countries have started summit talks, divided over economic goals and deeply alarmed by rising tension in the Middle East. The government leaders of the United States, Britain, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy, and Japan were meeting at the log-cabin Montebello Chateau, 70 kilometres from Ottawa, for their seventh annual summit since the series started in 1975. US differences with its main European allies on East-West trade and high US interest rates emerged as key issues when the leaders met privately for pre-summit discussions. The leaders agreed to accept an invitation from F. Mitterrand to meet next year in France to continue the pattern of annual summits, officials said.



In the not so distant future.

Drawing by V. Chukhtin

WASHINGTON CONNIVES AT PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR ARMS

Washington. The White House has published a special bill President Reagan to the effect that the US Administration continues to observe the provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and will oppose any export of nuclear materials, equipment and technology to other countries.

Local observers point out in this connection that the White House statement is nothing but hot air. In actual fact Washington not only makes no attempt to prevent all sorts of pro-American regimes from building up a nuclear potential of their own, but, on the contrary, it actively encourages them in this activity. Pronouncements by a senior Administration official, who appeared before journalists with explanations of Reagan's statement bear this out. He admitted that the USA will continue to support a number of countries which are implementing nuclear programmes of their own.

American policy towards Pakistan serves as a bright example of this latter statement. As is

known, several years ago the US Congress passed a special bill prohibiting the supply of American arms to Pakistan since it had started making its own nuclear weapons. However, now Reagan's Administration attempting to push through Congress a decision on a multi-billion dollar programme of aid for Zia ul-Haq's regime with the intention of using the latter in their strategic schemes, have even gone as far as backing out of this bill, though it is a well-known fact, as has been said above, that Pakistan is forging ahead on the creation of its own nuclear bomb.

Washington also violates the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons by making its nuclear technology and materials available to Israel and South Africa.

Experts from Israel and South Africa are now engaged in nuclear studies in the USA. There have been several press reports about the "loss" of large batches of enriched uranium and about their delivery to Israel together with secret American nuclear technology.

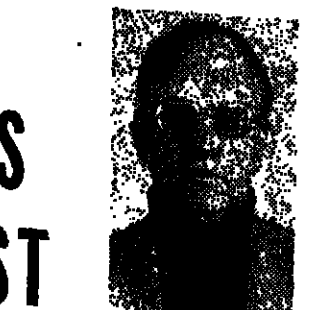
creates difficulties for Washington and its Camp David strategy. It would be more accurate, however, to say such a policy engenders problems for US partners in the Arab world.

As for Washington it rather enjoys each new Israeli attack on its Arab neighbours, and often does not even try to hide this fact. The White House, indeed, has always regarded the national liberation movements in Arab countries as a threat to its own interests and Israel as being the main protector of such interests.

As for the differences which arise occasionally between the senior and junior partners they are of a very secondary nature. In any case, they do not affect the essence of the Camp David line which assures Israel of its dominant position in the Middle East.

Sadat and Begin are soon due to pay visits to the new master of the White House. The Camp David complicity is increasingly assuming the nature of a military agreement at the expense of the national liberation and peaceful forces in the Middle East, and this will set the tone for the forthcoming talks.

Meanwhile the USA has resumed its deliveries of war planes and Israel, according to an NBC correspondent, has assured the White House it will always take US interests into account. Indeed, Tel Aviv has these very interests in mind when it takes any action, in defense of its sovereignty and independence.



Vladimir IORDANSKIY

VIEWPOINT

THE KNOT TIGHTENS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Israel's president has asked Likud leader A. Begin to form a new government. This means that the knot of the Middle East crisis will tighten up still further. A. Begin personifies Israel's aggressive stance. A former terrorist himself, he has made massive terror into a crucial tool of Israeli foreign policy. The Likud builds up its support among voters on a platform of out-and-out chauvinism and on incitement hatred for the neighbouring peoples who are left with only one choice that of between slavery or war.

M. Begin often talks about the national interest; developments indicate, however, that he has long confused this with the interests of his own political grouping. And this is especially hazardous now that the premier is prepared to launch any adventure in order to remain in office. Moreover, with his new cabinet yet to be formed, he has already resumed bloody raids against the Lebanon and has escalated confrontation with Syria.

Such actions may be explained by Begin's vulnerable position in the new parliament: only the support of the small religious parties helped him win a Likud majority. But this unimpressive political success, however, cannot offset the moral defeat suffered by Begin in the race for the popular vote against the Israeli Labour Party. His adversaries have won many of the new seats in the Knesset, and many political leaders in the country are saying openly that the government where it has no secure majority and hold early new elections.

M. Begin's recent election campaign was conducted against a background of bombing raids on the Lebanon, acute confrontation with Syria, and an air strike against Baghdad. It would appear that Begin is trying to play his old card anew, all the more so since his domestic policy has brought nothing but economic difficulties to the Israeli people. The position taken by the USA

on this issue is a cause of legitimate concern.

Recently Washington has been complaining in a hypocritical manner that Begin just would not listen to its advice. Arab countries, however, have good reason not to believe these protestations of American helplessness.

There are enormous levers that the USA can resort to in order to put pressure on the Israeli government, yet when Israel commits a new act of aggression against an Arab country the US Administration just closes its eyes. Washington had ample opportunity of cutting Israel down to size after the latter's brazen air strike against the nuclear research centre in Baghdad. After all, Israel used planes in the attack supplied to it by the USA in contravention of US law. However, the spectacle of Washington's feigned indignation did not last long.

There are fairly frequent press reports in the West to the effect that Tel Aviv's pugnacious policy

9th PUWP EMERGENCY CONGRESS ENDS ITS WORK

of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU, but had a meeting with activists of the Polish Soviet Friendship Society.

We are convinced, said V. Goshun, that those who are really loyal to the cause of Soviet-Polish friendship will not retreat, will not surrender their ideological positions, but will honourably carry the torch of our friendship through all hardships. In full confidence that the great ideas of socialism and friendship between our peoples will triumph for the benefit of our countries and for the cause of peace and progress.

AGAINST INTERFERENCE INTO KAMPUCHEA'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Phnom Penh. The government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea strongly condemns the declaration of the so-called international conference on Kampuchea and fully rejects it as a lawless and lavalist, says a statement distributed here by Kampuchea's Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The actions undertaken by the USA, China and other organizers of this conference are nothing but interference into Kampuchea's internal affairs and run counter to the UN Charter.

They are aimed at deceiving the world public opinion, to produce a biased picture of what is going on in Kampuchea and to spur the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs and of other Khmer reactionaries to embark on new crimes against the Kampuchean people which is now constructing a new life.

The statement lays emphasis on the fact that in the front ranks of loud "defenders of Kampuchean people's right to self-determination are American imperialists and Chinese expansionists."

ISRAEL BOOSTS ITS AGGRESSION AGAINST LEBANON

(Continued from page 1)

In his telegram to Lebanese President E. Sarkis and PLO leader Y. Arafat, the Tunisian president stressed that the new provocative Israeli bombings of Beirut aroused profound anxiety in Tunisia.

Al-Jezair. The escalation in Israeli military activity has coincided with a rise in American diplomatic activity in the Middle East, stresses the APS Algerian news agency. During the past week, i.e., during the US special envoy P. Hain's tour of the Middle East, Israeli planes made five brutal raids on settlements in the south of the Lebanon and Beirut.

Kuwait. The massive raid carried out by Israeli warplanes on Lebanese settlements is an unprecedented act of barbarism. Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jaber al-Sabah, Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, held a press conference. He further stressed that condemnation alone is not enough to stop the aggression and urged the Arab states to take a firm and effective action to defend their sovereignty and independence.

FACTS and EVENTS

① The United States dictates to Australia its foreign policy decisions, said L. Bowen, vice-chairman of the opposition in Australia's House of Representatives in an interview with the "Australian" newspaper. The lack of independent decision-making is detrimental both to Australia and to the region as a whole, he emphasized.

② The Turkish security forces have reportedly arrested 40 rightwing terrorists in Adana Province on charges of murder and armed robbery. Large quantities of firearms and ammunition were confiscated.

③ The population of Greenland, the world's biggest island, currently stands at 50,443 according to a report issued by the Danish Department of Statistics.

④ The USA has decided to provide Israel with another F-16 fighter-bombers.



The people's militia in Afghanistan has the dual task of enforcing law and order and fighting terrorists infiltrating from abroad, and in this it enjoys unqualified support of the entire population. The picture shows a militia unit meeting people in Jalalabad.

PEOPLE

The case of M. Hugel is back again in the lime light. Being rewarded for his assistance in the Reagan presidency campaign by the post deputy director of the CIA, Hugel at once plunged into illegal financial operations.

In an attempt to avoid a scandal following the publication of allegations to this effect in "Washington Post", the White House asked Hugel to resign, which he did.

Hugel's resignation, however, did not put an end to the scandal. On the contrary, it continues to grow and this time it is W. Casey, who is head of the CIA himself, who is under fire. Casey's financial activities have turned out to be so dubious that he has become the subject of court proceedings.

At present, there are 968 people over the age of 100 in Japan. Shigehiko Izumi at 116, is the



oldest of them. He was born on June 29, 1865, the year the American Civil War ended. His house in the south of Japan has become a place of pilgrimage. Newly-weds, according to Izumi's relatives, are particularly numerous among the callers. Some days Japan's oldest citizen has as many as 200 visitors.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST AUSTRIAN WOMEN

Vienna. Despite the laws on female equality existing in Austria, women are still discriminated against. According to a report by State Secretary Franziska Fast, a working woman in Austria is paid 53 per cent less than a man and there are regions in the country where this difference amounts to 70 per cent. The percentage of unemployed women is also higher. The number of women in factory and office management is two and half times lower than the number of men.

A NEAT JOB OF TAILORING

At the Warilla shipyards in Turku (Finland) a ship of any type can be made nearly 25 per cent longer. The exact size depends on the calculations of a computer. In dock the ship is cut in half and the computer by means of a plotting device drafts its exact profile and produces drawings of the unit to be inserted. Then follow the technological operations of welding, riveting, gluing with epoxide resins and painting. If the previous speed of a ship was, say, 21 knots after extension it is only reduced by 0.5 knots. Tugs, passenger liners, tankers and dry-cargo ships have been extended in this way.

another 100 or 200 kg or so. For instance, by the use of a lighter material for carpets and upholstery in the cabin, Japanese experts managed to gain 200 kg. This means a 50 million yens per year saving on fuel.

Science and technology

'HOUSE OF THE FUTURE'

An American firm has designed and built "the house of the future", using solar energy for heating and warming up water. In the house, with an area of over 5,000 square metres, wide use is made of copper, with high heat conductivity, and glass fibre—a material with good heat-insulating properties. For instance, there are thirty-two copper solar collectors, these are made of pipes and copper plates and covered with a thin glass of low iron content. The black surface of these collectors absorbs the warmth of solar rays. The windows of the house are fitted with 2.5 mm thick glass.

The solar cells, the main source of electric energy, are supplemented by lead-acid batteries. In addition, there are also two thermal pumps.

AIRLINER MUST 'LOSE WEIGHT'

The staff of Japan Airlines are convinced that it is possible to make their aircraft lighter. Even when engineers seem to have done everything to reduce the weight of a plane it is always possible to find ways of gaining

GAZING INTO THE SKY

The biggest observatory in South-East Europe, situated 1,800 metres above sea level, has begun work in the Rhodope Mountains, Bulgaria. Since the end of last year, five new stars have been discovered in the Orion constellation.

What facilities does the national astronomical observatory have at its disposal? Three mirror telescopes: 60 cm and 70 cm Schmidt telescopes and a 2 m Ritchey-Chretien telescope set up on the highest floor of the observatory. Despite its 20-tonne weight, this latter telescope is easily moved with the help of a small motor on grease delivered

at 100 atm. The main advantages of this telescope are that it can take direct photographs of a comparatively large section of the sky and can survey star spectra featuring large dispersion.

This is the biggest telescope of this type in the socialist countries.

The observatory was built in South Rhodopes because comprehensive investigations have shown that the astronomical climate in this district is highly suitable for observations. There are many clear nights at South Rhodope, which is situated at a "good" height above sea level.

OF INTEREST

TREASURES ON THEIR MIND

A device slightly reminiscent of the mine detectors we all have seen in the war films but with complex electronic inbuilt capable of detecting small metal objects, even small coins, down to a depth of 1.5 metres, is now all the rage in Switzerland. Hundreds of people there equipped with such devices, called "metal detectors", set out on weekends in search of treasures. To be sure, most of them can only hope to find some ancient coins outside old castles or on beaches, but everyone's dream is to uncover a real cache.



An "outrageous" mass of some 6,000 eggs was recently served at a supporters' feast of the students of a small village in central France as part of the annual festival there. These people took 70 hours to make a trying job big enough to cook the omelette. Photo AP-TASS

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

GLOBAL ADVENTURISM

The statement by the US Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger at the annual conference on national security affairs in Fort Monair (Virginia) can only be described as profession of the most rabid militarism, Vladimir Bolshakov writes in PRAYDA. The sponsors of the conference, who decided to hold it under the motto of "The eighties—the decade of confrontation" and the Pentagon boss, discussed the international, primarily Soviet-American, relations mainly from a military point of view. Weinberger said that the USA would almost beyond any doubt engage in a confrontation with the Soviet Union in the eighties.

The military, economic, political and ideological confrontation of US imperialism with the world of real socialism and with the national liberation movements, the author points out, are considered by the defence secretary as task number one of both the foreign policy and the military strategy of the United States.

The final objective of the declared US military strategy and of the unparalleled arms race, embarked upon in line with that strategy, is evident: this is an attempt to contain, with reliance on crude force and nuclear blackmail, the social transformations on our planet, to shore up the reactionary pro-American regimes and to try to undermine the socialist community.

According to the Pentagon chief, the nuclear war remains a question of special importance.

SHOCK THERAPY

Writing in IZVESTIA, the paper's own correspondent in London Vladimir Skovryev argues that instead of thinking about the summer recess the Tory leaders have rather to rack their brains about how to deal with the spontaneous unrest which has gripped the country's biggest cities. Perhaps the security forces will manage to clear the streets of the rioting youth using plastic bullets, the CS gas and other anti-riot devices already tested in Ulster, but what are the root causes of the disturbances which have shaken the "good old England", is the acute issue debated now both in the House of Commons and the press, the article points out.

Race discrimination and police "tough" attitudes towards the immigrants undoubtedly were one of the causes, but while young people have taken part in the riots alongside their coloured counterparts, and the biggest disturbances occurred in Liverpool and other industrial centres where youth unemployment jumped up to 40-45 per cent after the conservatives had assumed office. This is why, the article emphasizes, the current debate has against focused on Thatcher's internal policy, which has plunged the British economy into a deeper crisis.

PIRRAH VICTORY

The American monopolies have long been demanding that the White House should strengthen the position of the dollar. This was done to mark the new Administration's six months in power, writes G. Shikhin, a TASS correspondent in New York, in the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. The Reagan Administration managed to make the "old money" by using the so-called deficit policy, which involves a number of measures aimed at making Americans tighten their belts and at boxing in their West European and Japanese competitors. These measures include cuts on social expenditure.

The "successes" of the Reagan Administration in the US economy may occur a Piraah victory in the near future. The colourful reports about mass disturbances in Britain against the anti-popular policy of the British Tory, led by M. Thatcher, are a clear evidence of it.

WHY AMERICA AND BRITAIN RELY ON FORCE IN THE MIDDLE EAST?

Why is America so "anxious" to set up a special military contingent for use primarily in the Persian Gulf area and why does it enjoy London's support in this venture, asks Boris Rakhov in the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA newspaper.

One of the reasons, without doubt, is dictated by the fear of these two latter countries of the fresh gains made by the popular liberation movements.

The USA and Britain have tremendous energy resources of their own, including oil from Texas, Alaska and the Northern Sea, and are thus not terribly desperate for Middle East oil—which is of crucial importance, however, primarily for its owners and for dozens of countries (among them countries in Western Europe) which are actually short of oil. It is, therefore, clear, the paper stresses, that Washington's desire to "protect Western oil interests" in the Persian Gulf area is nothing but a crude attempt to preserve the domination of the American and British monopolies both in the purchase and sale of Middle East oil around the world.

BEWARE OF 'HARPOON'

New York. A US Navy spokesman has reported that the search for a "Harpoon" ship-to-ship missile mistakenly fired by the "Conants" destroyer in the direction of the island of Santa-Cruz (the Virgin Islands) was of no avail. Spouting at the Roosevelt Roads base the spokesman said the US proposed to warn all the ships in the area of the danger of colliding with the "Harpoon" warhead.

The search party included 25 US Navy ships, including the "Enterprise" aircraft carrier. The missile missed hitting the island only by some 100 km and landed in the open sea.

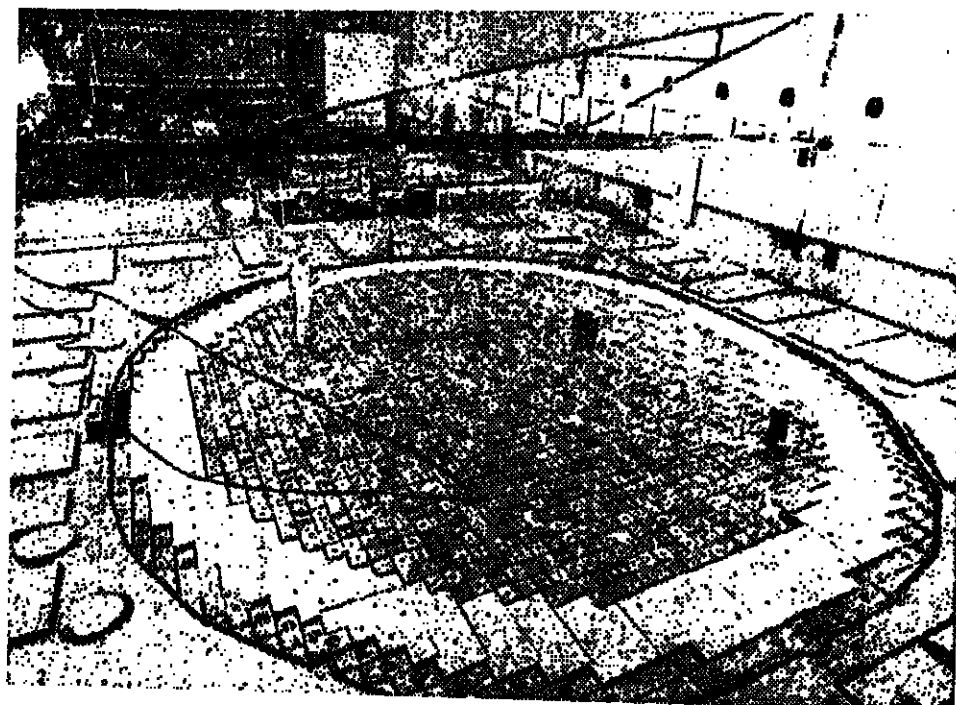
Round the Soviet Union

● THE NEFTYANIV KAMHI OFF-SHORE OIL FIELD ON PYLONS IN THE CASPIAN SEA IS NOW LINKED TO THE AP-SHERON PENINSULA BY A 75 KILOMETRE PIPELINE. The first load of oil is already being pumped through the pipeline which will be used for continuous oil deliveries. Oil losses are fully eliminated.

● 50 MILLION BOTTLES OF MINERAL WATER ARE TO BE PRODUCED AT A NEWLY OPENED FACTORY AT DUSHANBE. In this way the republic's demand for mineral water, even during summer time, will be fully met and some amount of it will be shipped to other cities of the country.

● A MAJOR PROGRAMME HAS BEEN LAUNCHED TO DECORATE THE STREETS AND PUBLIC PLACES OF BIRSTONAS, A RESORT TOWN IN LITHUANIA. This is not the first programme of the kind to have been undertaken in the republic. Over 50 granite monuments have, for example, been installed in a park in Klaipeda. Artificial landscapes will be made to blend with the surrounding landscapes.

● RESTORATION WORK HAS NOW BEEN COMPLETED ON THE RUNDALIS PALACE IN RIGA, THE CAPITAL OF LATVIA. IT WAS BUILT 200 YEARS AGO TO THE DESIGN OF THE GREAT ARCHITECT BARTOLOMEO RASTRELLI. Working from old drawings, engravings and records, restorers have now brought back to life all the 140 halls and rooms of the palace. And this white-stone baroque building now looks as it used to two centuries ago.



Outlook for nuclear power industry

In the current five-year plan period (1981-1985), the aggregate power of newly-built Soviet nuclear power stations will amount to 24-25 million kilowatts. This is three times as much as in the previous five-year plan period.

If you see the assembling of the final (the fourth) power unit of the Leningrad nuclear power station which started generating power at the beginning of the year. The Leningrad station occupies a special place in the Soviet power industry. It is the first our power station to use nuclear reactors having a one million kilowatt per unit capacity. The aggregate power of the station is also being increased. Whereas the first Soviet station in Obninsk had a power capacity of 500 thousand kilowatts, the Kostroma station, now under construction, will have a capacity of 6 million kilowatts.

The nuclear power industry has an unprecedented annual power growth rate of 33-35 per cent.

It is an industry that is always in the focus of attention. Recently, a meeting was held of specialists in power station construction and maintenance, and of people from factories and institutes specializing in nuclear power engineering. It was sponsored by the CPSU Central Committee. Among those present were Andrei Kirilenko and Mikhail Smolov, Members of the Politbureau and Secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; Nikolai Tikhonov, Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and noted specialists in the Soviet economy.

AN EMPHASIS ON LAND IMPROVEMENT AND IRRIGATION

An artificial lake of over 3,000,000 m² has been constructed over the extensive peat fields in the floodlands of the Solokha River in the Western Ukraine. Irrigating thousands of hectares of meadow and pasture land, the lake forms the final link in the biggest land improvement scheme and irrigation system to have been undertaken in the Carpathian area.

Land improvement and irrigation is the main factor in the expansion of areas sown with crops and fodder in the region. At present land improvement specialists are building huge drainage systems with a two-sided regulation of the water and air regime of the soil. During the long periods of rain common to this area, excessive moisture will be accumulated in reservoirs and will be used in water sprinkling installations and various systems providing subsoil watering in dry weather.

KUNZHUT MAKES A COMEBACK

The semi-forgotten plant, kunzhut, is again being grown in Turkmenia. The kunzhut seed has a 50 to 55 per cent oil content. It is widely used in the food, confectionary and tanning industries. In medicine and technology, kunzhut oil is moreover, a highly nutritious fodder for cattle. The Turkmen cultivated the plant a long time ago, but some forty years ago back cotton and other more up-to-date crops edged it out, and only in the north of this Central Asian republic small areas remained under kunzhut cultivation.

Places to visit

OSTANKINO

When they hear this name many millions of people in our country immediately think of the Soviet Union's biggest TV centre and the TV tower visible for dozens of miles around. For Muscovites and many visitors to our capital Ostankino also means an island of old Moscow suburbs surrounded by the hubbub of the modern city. Some years ago it would have taken a long time to get to the modern centre of our capital.

In the 90s of the 18th century an enormous building, even according to present-day standards, was put up in the area. Count Nikolai Sheremetev, one of the wealthiest nobles in Russia, and a prominent figure of the age, had embarked on the construction of his sumptuous palace, complete with a theatre and room for concerts, and galleries for pictures and prints. Among other treasures the palace housed a magnificent collection of porcelain and sculpture.



Famous architects such as Quarenghi, Kasie, and Camporese and the Russian architect Argunov and Mironov took part in the implementation of Sheremetev's project.

The Ostankino Palace today is a museum of art and architecture. It played a leading (although involuntary) role in the creation of the building. Apart from being the masons, painters and craftsmen who painted the ceilings, laid the palace's beautiful parquet floors, and who planted the park, they also acted in the theatre. The renowned Sheremetev theatre company consisted of serfs. The names of the serfs, singer Kovaleva-Zhanguova and the serf-dancer Shlykova-Granatova remain to this day among the outstanding masters of the Russian theatre.

Hundreds of thousands of people visit Ostankino to pay tribute to the art and skill of the craftsmen who, during their lifetime, had figured but as items on a list of the Count's personal possessions.

The last eclipse of the century

According to astronomers an eclipse of the sun will take place on July 31. Staff members of the USSR Academy of Sciences are preparing to observe this comparatively rare phenomenon — the last eclipse of the century.

The eclipse, which will only be visible from the territory of the Soviet Union (a similar phenomenon occurred in 1939), will last little more than 2 min. During this time the Sun, the Moon and the Earth will be on one and the same line. The

Moon's oval disc will gradually cover the Sun. The eclipse will start over the Black Sea, it will later be observed in the Caucasus, in Kazakhstan, in districts of Siberia and, finally, in the Far East. Expeditions of Soviet astronomers are being sent to these areas.

One of the expeditions, held within the framework of the Soviet programme, is international. Ten French scientists will be participating in it alongside their Soviet colleagues.

ULTRASOUND HELPS RESTORERS

Using ultrasound Kiev and Novgorod specialists have found secret passages in the Faceted Chamber of the Novgorod Kremlin. The nearest restoration works may clarify the aim of the passages. It is supposed that the former owners of the Kremlin immersed into the walls some documents or things which are of scientific and historic value now.

Ultrasound will make it possible for specialists to examine more thoroughly buildings and find out whether they need restoration.

TAJK UNIVERSITY'S FIRST GRADUATE ECOLOGISTS

Students of Tajik University, specializing in ecology, devoted their diploma works this year to the problems of preserving the flora and fauna of Tajikistan. They took their practicals at the university's research base. On the Ramit reserve rare animal species under danger of extinction, such as the snow leopard, Bukhara deer and others, are under protection.

Together with reserve staff, the students completed the list of animals inhabiting this area, and made a study forest of pests. This first group of ecologists to graduate from the University will go to fill the ranks of those specialists already working on the preservation of Tajikistan's vegetable and animal kingdom.

Swamps made into nature preserves

The list of nature preserves in Estonia has been extended by the addition of 28 swamps which are important for the environment and science.

"The creation of this swamp preserve of 1,200 sq km or so is necessary to maintain a balance in nature," says V. Nommela, Deputy Minister for Forestry and Nature Protection in Estonia. "We have reclaimed more than a million hectares of land in Estonia, while the use

of subterranean waters in industry and agriculture grows." One of Estonia's largest swamps, in the lowland of the River Emajogi, is under preservation order. It has many rare plants and also waterfowl which nest in the swamps.

Some of the preservation areas lie within the territory of forestry, collective and state farms. People will be able to continue to visit them to pick berries and mushrooms, and to

VIEWPOINT

Kospos-Sarsat International space rescue system

The goal of the Kospos-Sarsat International space rescue system is to cut down to a minimum the time needed to seek out ships and aircraft in distress. Yuri ZURABOV, vice-chairman of the Morskoy-Sputnik association, comments on the system.

At present four countries are cooperating in the programme. The Soviet Union is developing the Kospos system—Space search system for distressed ships (and aircraft), while the USA, Canada and France are working on the Sarsat system—Search and rescue operations with the help of satellite detection. Several variants of these systems are being developed, with Kospos-Sarsat being the most promising to date.

The need for such a system is obvious. Despite efforts by many countries and international organizations, the incidence of shipwrecks is still fairly high. For instance, in 1978 alone, as many as 473 ships went down with some 2,000 people aboard. Causes for these tragedies vary but some result from too much time having been taken in the detection and rescue of ships in distress and this, in turn, stems from the lack of prompt information on a ship's location.

In this country the project is handled by the Ministry of Merchant Marine; in the USA it is handled by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; in Canada by the Communications Department, and in France, by the National Space Research Centre. Both systems will be essentially the same. Their technical specifications will be agreed and dovetailed so that they will be able to function both together and separately.

The Kospos-Sarsat system will work as follows: several satellites will be put into polar orbits at heights from between 800 to 1,000 km, and since such orbits are fairly low and pass over the earth's poles the satellite receivers will have radio-control of practically the entire globe.

In case of a shipwreck or a plane crash special emergency buoys, to be fitted to all ships and aircraft of the countries participating in the programme, will start transmitting signals at 50 sec intervals. These will contain data on the nationality of a ship or aircraft, the nature of an objective and its code name. On receiving this information, a rescue satellite will beam it to the nearest ground data reception centre. The system ensures the detection of a buoy's position to within a range of two to four kilometres. It will take an average two hours for signals from buoys to be picked up by a satellite at the "step" of the orbit.

In the Soviet Union, ground data reception centres are to be set up in Arkhangelsk and Vladivostok, and the system will be controlled by the Ministry of Merchant Marine.

The Kospos-Sarsat system will be a truly international project, involving all interested countries.

Photo by Boris Prikhodko

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

SOVIET RAILWAYS

At present nearly three-fifths of our home cargo turnover, and 40 per cent of our passenger haulage is carried by Soviet railways, writes the POLITICHESKOYE SANKOBRAZOVANIYE magazine. Every day they transport more than 10 million tonnes of cargo and nearly 10 million passengers. The annual volume of cargo turnover is calculated in cosmic figures—at 3,400 million tonne-kilometres. This is more than 50 per cent of the total cargo turnover for all the railway lines on this planet.

The map of Soviet railways is changing all the time. New sections and whole new lines are springing up. In the current five-year plan period more than 2,000 km of new railways have been commissioned. Two of these new lines are of particular importance: the Surgut-Urengoi line in West Siberia and the BAM line. Both these railways will play vital roles in the development of the oil and gas fields and of the timber industry in West Siberia.

More than two-thirds of the whole length of the BAM line is being used, on a permanent or temporary basis, for a normal schedule of trains. A considerable Far East railway network has thus been established. Electric traction pylons have been erected along 41,000 km. We have more railways with electric haulage than the USA, England, France, and Japan taken together. The USSR has the largest network of electric track in the world. This includes the Moscow-Naryn line, more than 6,500 km long; the Moscow-Kiev-Chop line; the Moscow-Yerevan line; the Moscow-Sevastopol line, etc.

TV AS A POPULARIZER OF SCIENCE

Sergei Kapitsa is a member of the Institute for the Physical Problems of the USSR Academy of Sciences and head of the General Physics Chair of the Moscow Institute for Physical Engineering. In addition, he is one of the authors and the presenter of the "Obvious—Unbelievable" popular science TV programme.

The supreme task that faces the compilers of popular science programmes, writes Kapitsa in the UCHITELSKAYA GAZETA, is to develop the right ap-

proach in a non-specialist to this or that problem or phenomenon.

I would say that it is the educational element that is uppermost popular in science programmes. There was a long period in the history of science when it tended to confine its explanations to those natural phenomena known to each and every one of us. Then a qualitative leap took place and today scientific thought works in spheres which do not intersect with our personal experience. It is, therefore, necessary not only to explain new concepts, one also has to make sure that they enter deep into the viewer's consciousness.

The TV audience is extremely large. Our programmes are watched by people who differ in age, profession and background. It is, I believe, impossible for us to be of equal interest to all people. We have, therefore, decided to give up explaining individual achievements of science.

A MEDICAL OPINION ON LAZINESS

How do doctors view laziness and is it possible to give a medical opinion of this malady, asks M. Buyanov, Candidate of Science (Medicine) in the NEDELIA weekly.

There are different kinds of laziness. A clear majority of people are absolutely healthy and more often active. But there are people in whom this malady in varying degrees is a symptom (and not always the main one) of disorders in the organism.

While outwardly we cannot distinguish between these two categories, one is made up of people who are pure bachelors, whereas the other consists of people who really are ill.

Sometimes people suffering from depression are mistaken for laziness. It takes a specialist to determine whether a declining working ability is a result of covert depression. In which case, by dealing with the depression, a doctor can eliminate the patient's sluggishness.

Aside from the pathological variants of laziness there are also borderline cases. In some people, for instance, laziness is a protest against maltreatment. This is particularly true in the case of children and adolescents (usually usually choose other methods of protest against

Such cases of laziness go hand in hand with unsatisfactory instruction in the classroom. A pupil gets into an argument with his teacher and starts losing interest in the subject at hand while applying himself in other fields—such as a protest reaction to extremely frequent. Some adolescents try to act big in front of their classmates and adopt the role of an unrecognized genius—not infrequently they start looting. What is then needed is to try and make them see they were wrong in adopting such attitudes, while at the same time being careful not to humiliate them.

MODERN WOMAN ON SCREEN AND IN LIFE

I believe that while fighting for her independence and for a place in public life, the modern woman has lost something of her femininity. Alla Demidova, an actress at the Taganka Theatre, writes in the SOVIETSKY EKSRAN magazine. It almost seems as if we have taken over the male role. For at times our menfolk appear vulnerable, weak, no longer leading others, but are led themselves. Women today bear much of the responsibility for the family, for the preservation of human relations.

In art the pattern of the modern "ideal" woman constantly changes. It is natural for human beings to aspire to an ideal. And the cinema plays an important role in this process, by approving the popular image, taken from life.

Thus, for example, in the cinema of the West, Greta Garbo and her various imitators, creating an image of the unreal and divine woman, became the symbol of the thirties—a time of economic crisis and chaos. The war which soon broke out brought with it an image of an ascetic and stern woman, that of all incarnated by Marlene Dietrich. Immediately after the war, Marilyn Monroe established an image of an entirely different sort, in which the female ran over the edge and a Rubens-like brightness and plumpness of form prevailed. The late fifties and early sixties brought a new change in ideal—this time in the person of Brigitte Bardot who embodied the image of the teenager. Unfortunately, the Western cinema still lacks a symbol of the contemporary, intelligent and emancipated woman, though several talented actresses, like Vanessa Redgrave, Anne Bancroft and others have touched upon this theme.

ENTERTAINMENT

'The Lay of the Host of Igor' in Danish

Recently Radio Denmark broadcast excerpts from "The Lay of the Host of Igor", in a Danish translation by Georg Sarauw. Sarauw's name appeared on the title page of the first edition of Pushkin's "Boris Godunov" in Denmark more than forty years ago. Since then he has acquired Danish readers with Gogol, Tolstoy, Dostoyev-

sky, Chekhov, Gorky, Ehrenburg and Simonov. Georg Sarauw considers that it is important that both he and his readers should be able to perceive a work's artistic merit. If Sarauw's precept is widely followed Denmark should have no difficulty in maintaining its keen interest in Russian classic.

FACTS and EVENTS

Exhibitions. An exhibition "50 Years of Soviet Painting Art", from the collections of the Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow, has been opened in Quito, the capital of Ecuador. 74 works on display reflect various stages in the development of the Soviet art.

Festivals. The festival of cartoons made in socialist countries is now on in Havana. Its programme features 180 films from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Poland, Romania, Hungary and Vietnam. Films for children compete within a special programme.

Cinema. The first night performance of the Nepalese film "Sindur" and the documentary "The Valley of Temples" took place at Moscow's "Gorizont" cinema, to mark the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The Austrian film "Pupils of Gorky" was also shown at "Gorizont" in accordance with the programme for cultural and scientific cooperation signed between the USSR and Austria.

GIFT OF GLAZUNOV'S DAUGHTER TO LENINGRAD MUSEUM

The new acquisitions of the Leningrad Theatre Museum are a concert dress-cost and the conductor's baton of Alexander Glazunov, an outstanding Russian composer. This and other private belongings have been handed over to the Soviet Union by his daughter, Yelena Glazunova-Guntliar, who lives in Munich.

Many years of the composer's life were linked with the city on the Neva. Most of his music was first played here, including his ballets "Raymonda", "The Seasons" and "The Lady Servant". Glazunov was for almost a quarter of a century artistic director of the Leningrad Conservatoire and did a lot to help new generations of musicians to add to the glory of the Russian and Soviet music.

The composer died in Paris but on his will his remains were brought to Leningrad and buried in the Alexandro-Nevskaia Lavra, the city necropolis, next to great Russian composers Glinka, Tchaikovsky, and Rimsky-Korsakov.

PROFILES

ALEXANDER VILKIN



Theatre directors who have not yet passed the 40-mark, have been making an increasing impact on the theatre in recent years. Alexander Vilkin, director at Moscow's Mayakovsky Theatre, belongs to their number.

Several years ago Vilkin staged a new production of Chekhov's "The Seagull" at the Mayakovsky Theatre. Chekhov's ideas of the struggle between good and evil, of the conflict between art and everyday life, of the tragedy of bent or broken destinies were expressed in a vivid and penetrating manner, devoid of sentimentality, in the young director's production. This was a production with a difference, impregnated with invention on the part of the director—for instance Nina Zarechnaya's monologue in the finale or the repeated howling of a dog, heard in the distance, as if heralding the mounting tragedy.

My main theme is the moral formation of a personality, taken in the widest sense, and in its most diverse aspects, is how Vilkin defines his artistic credo. Such an approach has characterized all Vilkin's work, both as an actor and producer, ever since the day when he appeared on the stage of the Taganka Drama Theatre for the first time. He has played many parts at the Taganka and even now that he has left the theatre he still comes back to play his favourite role in "The Exchange", based on a Yu. Trifonov story. But, as Vilkin himself admits, he had always been attracted to theatre direction. He is a graduate both of the acting and theatre faculties (the latter was headed at the time by the famous actor Boris Zakhava) of the Shchukin Theatre School. Among Vilkin's best achievements in this field are his co-productions with Yuri Lyubimov, the Taganka Theatre's chief director, of Bulgakov's "Master and Margarita" and Abramov's "Wooden Horses". Vilkin polished his skills as a director at the Central Theatre of the Soviet Army and at the Jan Rains Theatre in Riga, where he staged "Birds of Our Youth" by Ios Rutse and Sheridan's "The Duenna".

To be an actor and a director at the same time is not that easy. But Vilkin believes that a director must be conversant with the actor's profession in order to have a good command of the material for a production. A director must be prepared to have a go at staging everything and be interested in all life's phenomena. Otherwise his work will become stereotyped and suffer from mediocrity, he says. Thus, it was not by accident that Vilkin worked simultaneously on "The Seagull" in the theatre and on the radio production of "Three Men in a Boat" by Jerome K. Jerome. In addition, Vilkin also writes plays of his own and articles on the theory of artistic direction.

His present plans include a production of Gogol's "The Inspector-General" and of Bradbury's "Fahrenheit 451".

Alexander DONSKOI

JAPANESE-SOVIET RECORDINGS OF RUSSIAN MUSIC

The Japanese firm of Victor has decided to issue six LPs, the first in the series at Melodiya's recording studios in Moscow. All six discs will feature the Great Symphony Orchestra of Central TV and Radio Moscow, conducted by Vladimir Fedoseyev.

Our work on this project is proceeding in somewhat extraordinary circumstances," Fedoseyev says. "We are using a new and very modern system of recording, invented in Japan, which excludes noise and reproduces almost twice as well as an orchestra's real sound. Together with Japanese experts we are now in the process of recording two symphonies: 'Slavonic March' and 'Italian Capriccio' by Tchaikovsky; Rimsky-Korsakov's Symphonic Suite 'Sheherazade'; Musorgsky's 'St John's Night on the Bare Mountain'; Shostakovich's 'The Rite of Spring' and some rarely heard music, for instance, 'Caucasian Sketches' by Tchaikovsky and Borodin's 'Polovitsky March' and symphonic picture 'In Central Asia'."

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OLD SONGS

Old Georgian songs sung in the 11th-16th centuries made up the programme of a concert given by the State Georgian Capella in Tbilisi, the capital of the republic. They have been revived by Valerian Magradze, composer and music critic. Magradze has spent twenty years recording forgotten melodies in rural localities in the south of Georgia. He compared different variants and has succeeded in reviving the polyphony of the drinking and ritual songs for which Georgian folklore has long been famous. Magradze has collected more than 800 songs. The result of his painstaking work is the monograph "Georgian (Meskhi) Folk Songs" which includes 60 unique melodies.

WHAT'S ON?

July 21-24

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Guest performances of the Navoi Bolshoi Opera and Ballet Theatre from the Uzbek SSR. 21—Ashraf, "Love and Sword" (ballet). 22—Tchaikovsky, "The Sleeping Beauty" (ballet). 24—Melikov, "Love Legend" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 22—Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera). 23—Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake". 24—Tchaikovsky, "Tolstoy" (opera).

Taganka Theatre of Drama and Comedy (78 Chkalova St.). 23—Reed, "Ten Days That Shook the World". 24—Chekhov, "Three Sisters".

FILMS

Bewards of the Car (Mosfilm). Innokeyev, Shokimovskiy stars in the film. Cinema "Rodina" (5 Semyonovskaya Sq). Metro Semyonovskaya.

Two Long Hoots in the Fog (Lenfilm). This is a story about a dangerous criminal and how he was detected. Cinema: "Varshava" (10a Leningradskaia Highway). Metro Volkovskaya.

EXHIBITIONS

Friendship House (16 Prospekt Kalinina). Through Aug — exhibition by the artist L. Tolmakov. 60 works on the history and the present-day life of Iraq are shown. Daily, except weekends, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Exhibition Hall. MSPR Artists Union (7-9 Begovaya St.). On view are about 80 works by the artist A. Staklov. Genre paintings and landscapes. Daily, except Tuesday, noon to 7 p.m. Metro Begovaya. Trolleybus 2.

BUSINESS

HORSES WHICH GIVE LUCK

Forty-four Arab horses, purchased at the 11th Caucasian Horse Fair in Pyatigorsk, have been sent to their new masters by air, sea or road. All of them were bred at the Tersky stud-farm which for the last 30 years has specialized in breeding Arab horses.

Here is what Vyacheslav Shaposhnikov, director of the Plemakot company, told our correspondent Marina Amartova:

The auction was attended by horse breeders from the USA, Canada, Holland, West Germany, Italy and Sweden.

Horses bred by our specialists have been gaining in price of late on world markets. And the Caucasian auction which brought to its organizer — Proditorg — the hefty sum of 2,308 thousand dollars, bore eloquent witness to this fact.

The largest sum, of 350 thousand dollars, was paid by Robert Stratmore, USA. He was the first person in America to



This is Pesnyari

start buying Soviet horses. Howard Franklin Kale, the owner of Muskat, a horse which was bred in the Soviet Union and became the national US and Canada-80 champion, bought two horses for 320 thousand dollars.

Our old customers, Dr Eugene Lacroix, from the USA, and Sylvia Garde, from West Germany, who owns Killmanjaro, also from the Tersky stud-farm, took part in the auction.

A separate deal was concluded with Armand Hammer, of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation, who bought a colt named Pesnyari for one million dollars.



I'm proud to be holding such a horse, said Howard Franklin Kale. Photos by Vladimir Chistyakov

FOR PROMOTION OF TRADE

V/O Sovnitsentr and the Brazilian Centre for International Trade, in Rio de Janeiro, have signed a cooperation agreement at Moscow's Centre for International Trade and Scientific and Technological Contacts with Foreign Countries, under which the Brazilian firm Inped will provide a business service package to Brazilian firms specializing in foreign trade and to industrial companies. The agreement's major goal is to promote mutually profitable trade, and scientific and technological relations between the USSR and Brazil.

The agreement was signed by L. Garusov, director of V/O Sovnitsentr, and by Paulo Prolesio, director of the Brazilian International Trade Centre. Present at the signing ceremony were USSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade A. Manzhulov and Brazilian Planning Minister A. D. Neto.

BEET CUTTER REPLACES 80 WORKERS

The Radio Electronics Institute in Sochi and the Institutes of Agricultural Engineering in Moscow and Khar'kov have developed a machine, SEA-75-1, for cutting sugar beet which does the work of some 80 people. The machine has been tested both in Bulgaria and the Soviet Union; the former will produce 600 such machines this year and there are plans to raise the annual production figure to 10,000 in the next few years.

Nissyo-Iwai of Japan: a major partner for the Soviet Union

Nissyo-Iwai, Japan, is one of the biggest Soviet customers. We have been trading for over 20 years, and our programme for scientific and technical cooperation with the USSR has been in existence for ten years, said M. Ueda, President of the company. Over the period we have witnessed a significant expansion in our relations in all spheres. Nissyo-Iwai, for instance, has sponsored the production of 18 Soviet production processes in Japan. These include the continuous pouring of steel, the coke dry quenching method, and the method of evaporative blast furnace cooling. Some of our licences and equipment are in use in the USSR. The process, as you see, is mutually advantageous and should be developed further. In addition to trade, we believe that cooperation in power engineering, electronics, transportation and production automation have promising prospects.

GDR TECHNOLOGY FOR MOLDAVIAN CARPET MAKERS

The trade mark of machines, building plants of the German Democratic Republic is seen on many units of the first section of a large carpet factory in Kishinev, capital of the Moldavian republic, which is being erected recently and has already started production. The factory was built under the terms of an agreement on intergovernmental cooperation on economic and scientific-technical cooperation concluded between the USSR and the GDR. The GDR also made equipment for the factory, and supplied Soviet engineers and workers to operate it. Together with the latter, GDR specialists assembled and put the Kishinev factory into operation.



OVER 200 POWER PROJECTS AROUND THE WORLD WITH A TOTAL CAPACITY OF 55 MW HAVE BEEN BUILT OR ARE UNDER CONSTRUCTION WITH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE OF VSESOUZNOJE OBEDINENIE "TECHNOPROMEXPORT".

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- research and surveying;
- designing;
- delivery of complete technological equipment;
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- commissioning of the project;
- sending of specialists to the construction site;
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V/O "Technopromexport" — undertakes the construction of power projects on a "turnkey" basis and in cooperation with companies of other countries; — shares experience and know-how in designing and construction of power projects.

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V/O "Technopromexport"
18/1 Ovchinnikovskaya nab.
Moscow 113224, USSR
Cable: Technopromexport, Moscow
Phone: 220-15-23
Telex: 411158

TECHNOPROMEXPORT

Contacts and contracts

© N. Palalichev, USSR. Minister for Foreign Trade, has received M. Freyche, head of the department for foreign economic relations of the French Ministry for Economics and Finance. During the talk, economic relations between the two countries were discussed.

Following on the previously achieved understanding, N. Fedoseyev, CMEA Secretary, has received C. Altamoro, Standing Secretary of the Latin American Economic System. They exchanged information on the activity of their respective organizations and discussed possible fields of cooperation.

SHIPS FROM RIVER FLEET

The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a series of four stamps depicting ships of the Soviet river fleet. The four-keel stamp shows the m/s "Lelek". The 40-cent stamp shows the m/s "Kosmos" and the 15-cent stamp shows the m/s "Valentin Kolybyshev" and "Sibirskiy".

Philately

